

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Over Fifteen Million in Republic Proper

CRITICS OF THE BIBLE

Union Theological Seminary to Draw Up Statement of Its Views. Remarkable Progress of Zionist Movement

New York, March 22.—(Special.)—The Catholic population under the American flag to be 23,329,000, causing the United States to rank among the great Catholic countries of the world. Of the number 7,300,000 are in the Philippines, where there has been a steady growth since American occupation. In the United States proper are 15,154,000. This is a gain, according to Catholic authorities, of only 138,000 last year, or much smaller than for many past years. The showing is due in part, it is said, to the fact that revision of figures has not been made since the last issue, it being the custom in most Catholic dioceses to revise population data once in five or ten years.

There are 17,945 Catholic priests, or more ministers than churches. This is the case in no other religious body. Almost all have far more churches than ministers. About 600 young men are studying in seminaries to be the Catholic priests of the future. Of the priests about one-quarter belong to the orders Benedictines, Paulists, Jesuits and others. In the ranks of the religious, as those who give all their time to church work are called, are 57,000 women, showing women to outnumber men three to one and more.

In education Catholics have co-ordinated institutions and revised courses of study within the last five to eight years. Secondary schools now fit in with colleges with the Catholic university as they did not formerly. There are 1,000,000 scholars in all, including the parochial schools. The new directory puts Pope Plus X, the present occupant of the Vatican, as 230th in line from St. Peter. He ranked until this year as the 26th. Five supposed pontiffs were dropped on a revision of the list made during the past few months.

Catholics built last year 372 new churches, at an estimated cost of 7,500,000.

To maintain their 14,312 churches already built, keep up their parochial schools and carry on all their churches, all forms of work, a careful estimate declares, required \$135,000,000, which sum is little more than a third of the total one that Christians, all names, pay for support and extension of their churches in the United States each year. The states having the largest Catholic population in the United States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Louisiana and Michigan. In the order named.

A Monday meeting of Methodist ministers, crowded a large hall and including most occupants of Methodist pulpits of the New York metropolitan district, showed an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of the Biblical criticism which is claimed to be sweeping over the Christian world. The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, one of the four agents of the Methodist book concern, declared in a recent address before the same ministers that the "Pope of Protestantism" is an infallible Bible, to be not fallible at all, and more than Reformation period people believed the pope of Rome to be. He said that some of the Bible is fact and some of it fiction, the separating the two has strengthened both, and that the higher critics have fought and won their battle.

At the Monday meeting just held, when the speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hamilton, a brother of Bishop Hamilton of Boston, and himself a foremost minister of American Methodism, defense of the Bible as it has been coldly received. Personal points made by the speaker were at times applauded, but the speaker was severely arraigned in private after the meeting for bringing in the Methodist restrictive rules, and charging that they forbid the tampering with the Bible, in which he declares the Methodist book concern to be doing. In the discussion which followed only one minister came to his defense, and the defense of the Bible as Methodists have heretofore upheld it.

In the discussion referred to, three of the foremost Methodist preachers and officials in the church spoke. One of them, the Rev. Dr. John T. McFarland, editor of the Sunday school literature of the Methodist church, openly said he presented the higher criticism to children and their teachers. The others, the Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, book editor of the church, himself a candidate for bishop last year, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the veteran editor, talked against the time, and failed to defend the old Bible. Methodist ministers and leaders were present from as far distant as Philadelphia and Boston. Some came to take part in the discussion, but none came to the Bible's defense. Surprise is whether Methodists as a whole take such advanced critical ground and whether ministers of other Protestant bodies in America are keeping up with them.

It is said unofficially that Union Theological seminary, the one made famous by the Briggs and McFarland controversy and its withdrawal from former relations with the Presbyterian General Assembly, has consented to draw up a statement of its theological views, to be presented to the general assembly, which meets at Atlanta in May and to the public. This statement is the outcome of conferences held between general assembly and seminary committees very recently. The committees were named to ascertain whether a working basis might

WIDOW AND RELATIVES OF MEXICO'S SLAIN PRESIDENT ARE PHOTOGRAPHED UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK



From left to right are shown Julio Madero, Miss Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco I. Madero; Mrs. Madero, his widow; Mrs. Zirion, another sister. The little girl is Mercedes Zirion.

Dressed in black and weeping bitterly, Mrs. Sarah P. Madero, widow of the slain President of Mexico, and Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, his mother, stood on the deck of the Ward line steamship Monterey, as the vessel neared Quarantine, and waved to Avaristo Madero, brother of the late President of Mexico, who had gone down New York Bay on board a revenue cutter to meet the last of the Madero family to find a temporary home in this country.

With the widow and mother were Julio, a brother; the Misses Angelo and Mercedes and Mrs. Rasaelo Zirion, sisters, and Jose Reyes, a nephew of General Reyes, who lost his life in the battle in Mexico City. Mrs. Zirion was accompanied by her four young children.

Avaristo Madero was the only member of the Madero family now in New York city who went down the bay on the revenue cutter to meet the new arrivals. The others, who have been there a week, greeted their relatives at the pier.

The only member of the Madero family arriving who had any trouble in getting out of Mexico was Julio. He paddled his way down a river in a canoe to Vera Cruz, where he made his way to Cuba, where he joined the other members of the family and where they embarked on the Monterey for New York.

not again be devised between church and seminary.

On the committee on the part of the assembly are the Rev. Drs. J. B. Carson, David C. Wylie and John R. Davies, and on the part of the seminary, President Francis Brown, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Robert C. Ogden, the well known philanthropist, who is president of Union's board of trustees. Tremendous interest is aroused in the Presbyterian church, and in some measure in all Protestant churches, over the forthcoming statement. The interest is due to the present agitation over higher criticism and also to the historic characters of the controversies that have raged around and over Union seminary for the past 30 years.

It is understood that the seminary's agreement to submit a statement carries with it more than its views upon the Bible. It is to go to the heart of the religious troubles over candidates for the ministry in the New York and other Presbyteries and to set forth its views on the Virgin birth, the resurrection, the miracles and Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour. The general assembly, which meets at Atlanta this year in the hope of bringing about better relations with the Presbyterian church south, which holds its general assembly in the same city on the same dates.

Progress making by Jews in Palestine, under leadership of the Zionist movement, is remarkable. At 40 cents a village here has been established, some already large, all of them prosperous. These villages have schools, public meeting places and recreation centers, including athletic sports. Rug making, favored by councils, some manufacturing has sprung up, but the chief industry is farming. American implements are in use almost exclusively. Jewish families are coming to own the land they till. This land is first purchased in considerable tracts by officers of the Zionist movement. The money comes from collections taken in the synagogues in Austria, England and America. Then it is sold in small acreage and purchasers assisted to pay for it.

In Jerusalem has been founded an agricultural institute, and it is chiefly through its influence that the American, takes, shovels, hammers and even reapers are getting into every part of Palestine. In Jerusalem there has also been founded a school of arts and crafts, and to it the more and more of Jews recently arrived in Palestine are being sent in encouraging numbers. These Jews are chiefly from Russia and Hungary, with a few from America and England. An industry that is flourishing is the raising of olive, which are sold at good prices in Vienna, Buda Pesth, and even London. The Zionist people helping to find markets. Arabia and Morocco also contribute some families.

There is being developed a common language. It is not always that found in Palestine, but is a pure Hebrew of the Sefardic accent. This language, with this accent, is taught uniformly in all schools, including the Institute of the Arts and Crafts. Several newspapers have been founded, and they are using the uniform language. Children are in the schools, not by compulsion, but by inclination of parents. Rug making, jewelry making from mother of pearl, printing and cloth weaving, not in homes as is often the case in southeastern Europe and in Asia, but in buildings erected for the purpose, are being encouraged. An educational system that is well graded from Kindergarten to high school is in operation, and is self supporting and growing.

Railway development is going on apace. A line is in operation from Jaffa to Jerusalem, under control of German capital, as are most roads in the near east. There is, however, a line from Beirut to Damascus that was built with French capital. At Damascus connection is made with a line that is projected through to Mecca. A third line is also projected from Jaffa to Damascus. All principal high roads of travel are being built, or are now building, by Jews. There is talk of trolley lines to go to the more famous localities, but none are as yet in operation. On the high roads wagons have been introduced, some of them American, to replace the old camel and mule back method.

Blindness is very prevalent, but health stations are being established, and hospitals in Jerusalem, of which the English is the largest and best equipped, are treating it successfully. Within a few years the prediction is made that most of the traditional ailments, even leprosy itself, will be vanishingly rare or wiped out altogether. In the farming experiments a form of wild wheat was found to produce well. The American government became interested and the raising of the grain was tried in California, by way of experiment. The Zionist leaders are assisting.

For nearly 40 years the idea of repopulating Palestine with Jews has been in the mind of the Jewish leaders. The Zionist movement was started in 1895. Next August a big celebration is to be held in Vienna, to let the world know more of these successful achievements in Palestine along the Zionist ideas. It

is not a part of the plan to encourage well to do Jews to go to Palestine, but rather the persecuted poor of Russia and other parts of the world. The whole aim is, again, to bring into existence a Jewish nation, with its own ruler and laws. Foundations for such nation are being laid in farm development, in schools and in the raising of cane. The change in political power of the Sultan of Turkey may help the Palestine movement by giving it more liberty of action in acquiring land and political power. It can hardly injure its prospects.

White Sugar Direct From Cane In a recent issue we quoted a statement from the Louisiana Planter that "the best and most economical method of producing the highest grade of white sugar is to produce it at once as the end of the continuous process from the grinding of the cane to the delivery of the pure white sugars of 100 test and of good style in salable packages." This is now being done in Louisiana, the Planter says.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that this is no new thing so far as Florida is concerned. The Diston sugar factory at St. Cloud, in 1878-79, when it was under successful management, made none but pure white granulated sugar, resulting in the large yield of 500 pounds of such sugar per acre, an amount greater than any other American record up to that time.

The knowledge of this feature of the sugar business was suppressed because, it may be inferred, such a system of production would make useless the great refineries situated far from the cane fields, in which refineries great capital is

invested in the costly machinery for converting into pure white sugar the raw brown sugar brought from the cane growing states and countries at considerable cost for freight to these refineries—one of the many great economic wastes that contribute to the high cost of living.

The continuous process would cheapen sugar, and we believe, would make cane growing more remunerative and distribute annually from 25 to 50 per cent more of profit in the south.

That cane growing may be made a profitable agricultural industry in Florida we have the assurance of Captain R. E. Rose, who says in a private letter: "If we can educate our people to quit wasting one-half their juice (sugar) in syrup or sugar it is one of the most reliable and profitable agricultural crops that can be grown."

Florida needs, as a sort of balance wheel of agriculture, that attention be paid more to staple crops—crops that do not depend upon the season nor the weather for their marketing, but may be sold at any time in the year. Staples peculiar to this section are the best for this state. Sugar, Island cotton, for instance, is one of these. Sugar cane would be another, if so generally grown that capitalists could be induced to establish sugar factories.

Clever

"What kind of woman is she, then?"

"Well, when she's not getting money away from you for her charities, she's getting it away from you at bridge."

LONDON NIGHT SCHOOLS MINUS PUPILS; WOMEN ARE BLAMED

Education Authorities of British Metropolis Blame Picture Palaces Which Feature Films Made in United States for Tremendous Slump in Attendance at Evening Classes. Nearly Three Thousand of These Closed in 1912

London, March 22.—(Special.)—London's night schools, most of which are carried on by the municipality itself, are in a bad way for want of pupils, and the astonishing slump in evening instruction that has come to pass here, all in the last three years, is chiefly due to the counter attractions of the halls of cinema which have sprung up as thickly in London as they have in most other cities, big and little, the world over. Anyhow, deservedly or not, the London "movies" (most of which feature American films over all others), get the principal blame for the falling off in attendance at night schools in a lengthy and highly significant report on the subject which the education committee of the London county council has just issued.

"These picture palaces," writes one of the principal contributors to this report, "have, for at least a time, taken hold of the imagination of the people, and both young and old apparently cannot resist the charm of the living canvas."

This is a mighty serious matter, for England is falling behind in the race with the United States and Germany for trade supremacy, and will be nowhere if technical education is neglected by the rising generation. "No one, however," writes another commentator on the pres-

ent situation with regard to evening instruction, "can read the education committee's report without being struck with the thought that the present generation is not making the sacrifice that is necessary if the industrial competition of the world is to be successfully met."

Whatever the cause may be, the practical failure of the night schools is a grim reality. There now are 93 fewer pupils than there were in 1905, and during the last session out of 12,500 classes opened 290 had to be closed because the average attendance for three weeks had fallen below the closing number, which varied from 12 to 4, according to the subject. Five hundred authorized classes were closed before the session was one month old, and "between September, 1911, and Easter, 1912, no fewer than 160 classes in bookkeeping and 180 classes in shorthand had to be closed owing to low attendances."

However, if the cinema is mostly to blame for this sad state of things, it is not all to blame. The education authorities, pointing out that a considerable number of students start missing their classes on account of their late business hours. The British employer is also to blame, it seems, for according to the London county council's report "it is unfortunately quite exceptional for the master to take an active interest in the evening education of his employees."

A Mighty Poor Nickel

From the Baltimore American.

Anticipating the guessing contest as to what the Indian head on the new nickel is intended to represent, let it be said for the disappointment of those who think they have made the lucky hit that it is not the head of the Father of His Country done up in Indian feather and moccasins. No matter how the sagely, gravely, sadly, forlorn-looking features have the general cast of the unsmiling Washington, such is not the case. There may be one or two individuals who are willing to risk a guess that the artist actually thought he was securing the aspect of a typical American aborigine. No matter what the brave of the red tribes posed for the picture, the die has been dealt, execution to any representation of true Indian features that the original drawing may have had.

The face is sad and sunken. And this is the aspect of the nickel itself. It would not be rash to bet a hundred of the first issue that nickelmania will be a new cause for suicide. For contemplation of this dejected coin by one who has only a single sample of it for his entire earthly life is apt to develop the profoundest melancholy.

On the reverse side the buffalo looks

like the god Pan ruminating how to get hold of that buried value suggested by the legend "five cents" that is hidden in the soil beneath his hoofs. The buffalo's gait seems to be of the latest artistic cut and set style. But the human feature appearance given the animal makes it grotesque to the last degree. By the aid of a magnifying glass one may learn that the before-the-days-of-Noah looking coin is issued by the United States of America and bears the date 1913. Liberty was evidently overlooked and hence the crowding of the sentiment along the skyline where it obstructs the vision of the woe-begone savage.

Coin gobblers had better corral the entire issue, for it is a safe bet that the first will be the only issue of this most extraordinary coin that ever passed for American money.

Essentials

From Puck. "Cub"—I suppose the three 'R's' are still the essential foundation for a good newspaper."

Editor—"Not on your life. It's the three 'S's' nowadays."

Cub—"Three 'S's'?"

Editor—"Yes. We've got to have a snappy editorial writer, snappy reporters, and a snappy society editor."

TRY IT! SAYS SAGE TEA DARKENS AND BEAUTIFIES FADED, GRAY HAIR

Mixed With Sulphur Makes Hair Soft and Luxuriant and Removes Dandruff

The old time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is coming in vogue again, says a well known downtown druggist. It was our grand-mother's treatment and hundreds of women and men too, are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the

sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is the most popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply dampen a soft brush or sponge with "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this tonight, and by morning the gray hair disappears and after another application it is restored to its natural color.

What delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that it beautifully darkens the hair they say it produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Here, you gray haired folks, get busy; look years younger. Agent, Collier Drug Co.



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5. Vocal Solo—"Song of the Sea"—Winne
6. Selection—"In the Evening"—Bisot
7. Vocal Solo—"Annie Laurie"—Dunn
8. (a)—"O Promise Me"—He Koven
9. Selection—"Bright Eyes"—Hoskins
10. Vocal Solo—"Amarillo"—Winne
11. Selection—"In Meadow Land"—Bisot
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9x12 ft. extra quality Brussels, worth \$30.00, now	\$13.75
9x12 ft. Corded Brussels, worth \$15.00, now	\$9.50
9x12 ft. Ardell Royal Wilton, worth \$5.00, now	\$2.50
9x12 ft. Royal Kashan Wilton, worth \$5.00, now	\$2.50
9x12 ft. Bigelow Bagdad Royal Wilton, worth \$5.50, now	\$4.00
9x12 ft. English Art Squares, worth \$5.50, now	\$4.75
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36x72 in. Velvet Hearth Rug, worth \$4.00, now	\$2.75
36x72 in. Axminster Hearth Rug, worth \$4.50, now	\$3.25

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